

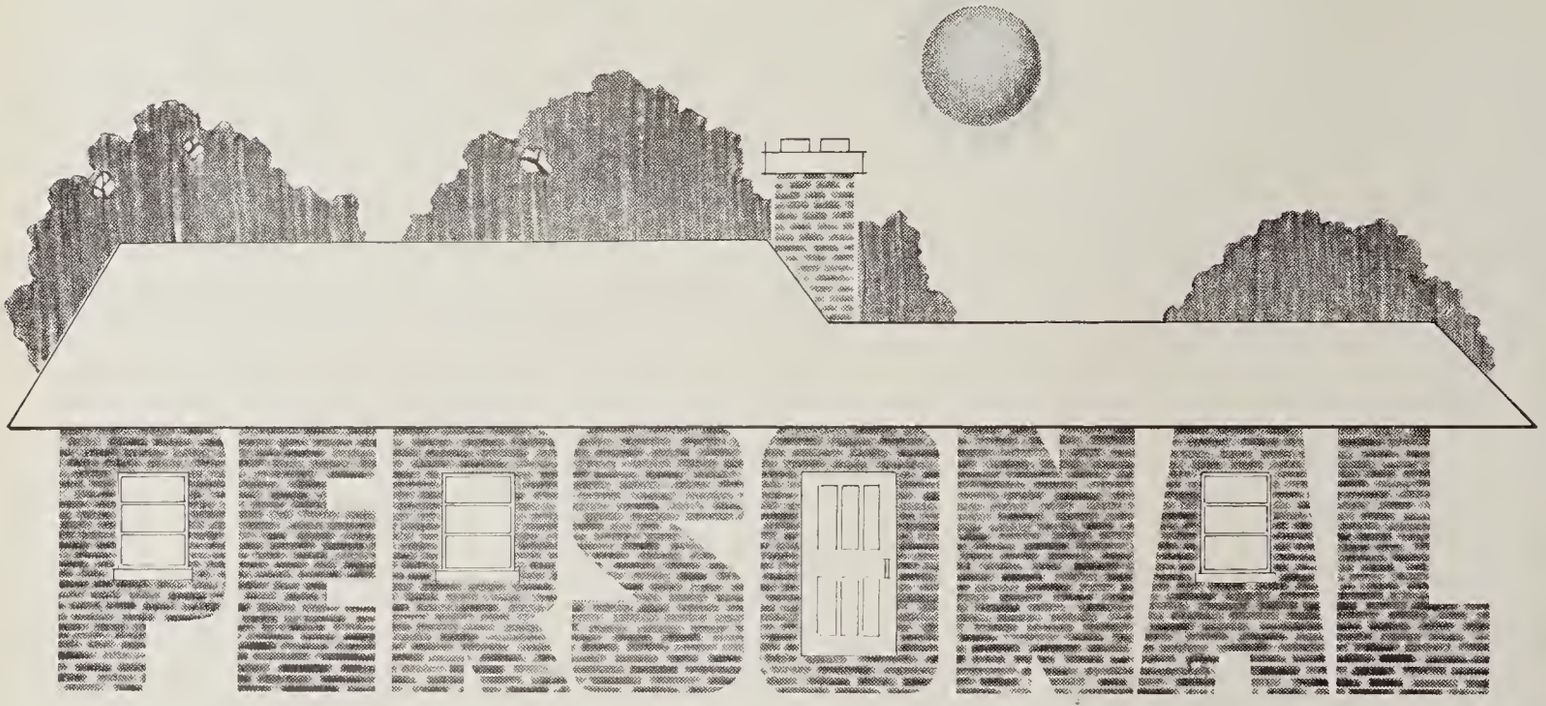
The CAROLINA FARMER

NOVEMBER, 1965

TALK ABOUT TURKEY Page 1

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The CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 20, No. 11, November, 1965

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COVER—November is, as we all know, turkey time. THE CAROLINA HOMEMAKER takes due note of the fact on pages 12 and 13. There's things you probably never knew about turkeys, plus some tips on what to do with the leftovers—and an offer of more information.

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This month's HALE!

THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT MEMPHIS, TENN. 38118. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 914, FIRST-CITIZENS BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. 27601. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3S79 TO BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 60¢ PER YEAR. PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 3781 LAMAR AVE., MEMPHIS, TENN. 38118. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED 1965 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC.

Dinner Is Served

HOW IMPORTANT are cooperatives to the farmers—and consumers of this country? Statistics from the U.S. Department of Agriculture show that there are some 8,900 farmer cooperatives with a total membership of more than 7 million. Through these co-ops, farmers . . .

—move about a fourth of their products to market,

—get about a fifth of their farm credit and about three-fifths of their credit for their cooperative businesses,

—carry half of their fire insurance and much of their other kinds of insurance,

—secure water for a fourth of all irrigated land in the United States,

—provide themselves with electricity in 90 percent of the U.S. counties,

—maintain modern telephone service for nearly half a million members,

—use artificial breeding to upgrade half a million of their dairy herds,

—jointly use expensive machinery they can't afford as individuals,

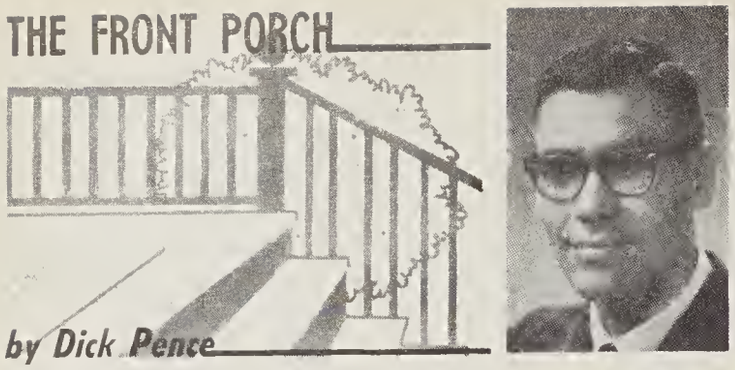
—obtain many on-farm services such as spraying, harvesting, spreading fertilizer, soil testing and advice on methods and products.

The nonfarm American benefits from these cooperatives, too. Every housewife and family food shopper is vitally interested in the highest quality food at the most reasonable price possible—but surprisingly few are aware that when they buy many of their favorite, well-known brands, they are buying products from farmer-owned and operated cooperatives.

In fact, without too much trouble, you could have a dinner with all cooperative products. Start with a glass of grape juice. Then succulent turkey or duckling with cranberry sauce, potatoes, a choice of vegetables, avocado salad, celery and olives. rolls and butter and honey. For dessert: fresh fruit and cheese, or nuts and raisins. Lots of milk for the children—and even a can of cooperative-brand dog food for the family pet.

There's no way to count how many servings of cooperative products such as these appear on family dinner tables every day. Undoubtedly the total is way up in the millions—and each one represents a saving to consumers because the farmer-members are able to operate more economically through their cooperatives.

Remember, too, when you're cooking that all-cooperative dinner, the power for your electric range is coming down the lines of your own cooperative.



Who Shot Santa Claus?

A South Carolina newspaper says that anyone who would oppose Duke Power Company's proposed projects on the upper tributaries of the Savannah River would be "the type who would shoot Santa Claus."

I think pretty highly of Mr. Claus, and I'm sure that the members and elected representatives of the electric co-ops in North Carolina and Georgia do also. But just because somebody is running around with a white beard and a red suit yelling "Merry Christmas" doesn't mean he's Santa. He might well be an impostor. It seems like a good idea to keep our sights trained on him until we find out for sure.

Elsewhere in this month's issue is a detailed account of the controversy surrounding Duke's proposals. I commend it to you.

Piled on my desk right now is a stack of some 60 newspaper editorials, mostly from South Carolina. They show that some people believe in Santa Claus. If they didn't, they sure couldn't believe some of the things they say they do.

It would take more pages than there are in this magazine to point out the misconceptions in those editorials. But some which appear again and again are worth examining.

The most prevalent idea expressed is that private power companies have some sort of unassailable right to build dams when and where they please—at whatever the cost and whatever the consequence to the public well-being. And, apparently, anyone who questions that right is "arrogant" or "a power grabber." Or worse, he is "enmeshed in the slime of socialism" or "one of the tools of the insidious Red machine."

One writer says that when the building of a power company dam is challenged, the issue is "the same, identically, if it were the corner filling station needing federal approval to add another washrack!"

Shades of Sam Insull! Since when have we been allowing anyone—a corporation the size of Duke or the corner filling station—the right to build dams on our rivers without first insuring that such developments are optimum in terms of the public need? Have we abandoned the precept that development of our rivers—whether public or private—should be done in an orderly fashion following a comprehensive plan? Doesn't it still make sense to first develop those sites with the greatest potential benefits and give later priority to other projects?

Amazingly, one writer says that "it would rightly seem that the government has no business telling any power company it cannot expand its facilities. . . ." As a matter of fact, in the case of public utilities, the government has not only the right but the duty to do so. Have we forgotten that public utilities are the creatures of government—monopolies allowed to exist to provide a service in place of the state? If the public is going to be required to pay a $42 million a year profit to a company for its $700 million dollar investment, shouldn't the public have the assurance that the investment is prudent?

Another writer says that the policy of this country is that the "development of natural resources should, in every case possible, be the task of private enterprise and that the federal government should intervene only when absolutely necessary."

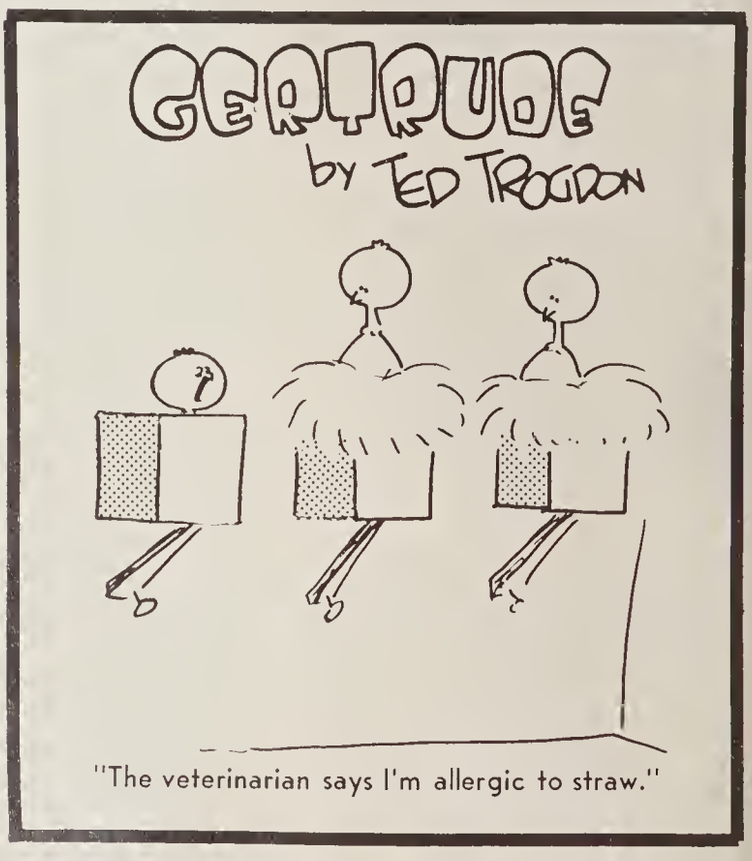
Does this mean that private power companies are the sole determiner of what shape the development of our river basins should take? Does it mean that whenever a private power company is "ready, willing and able" to build a dam that the government is precluded from doing so—no matter what benefits are lost?

And is it true, as another writer says, that "the government should supply power only to fill unmet needs?" Where did the yardstick principle, so carefully nurtured for decades, disappear to?

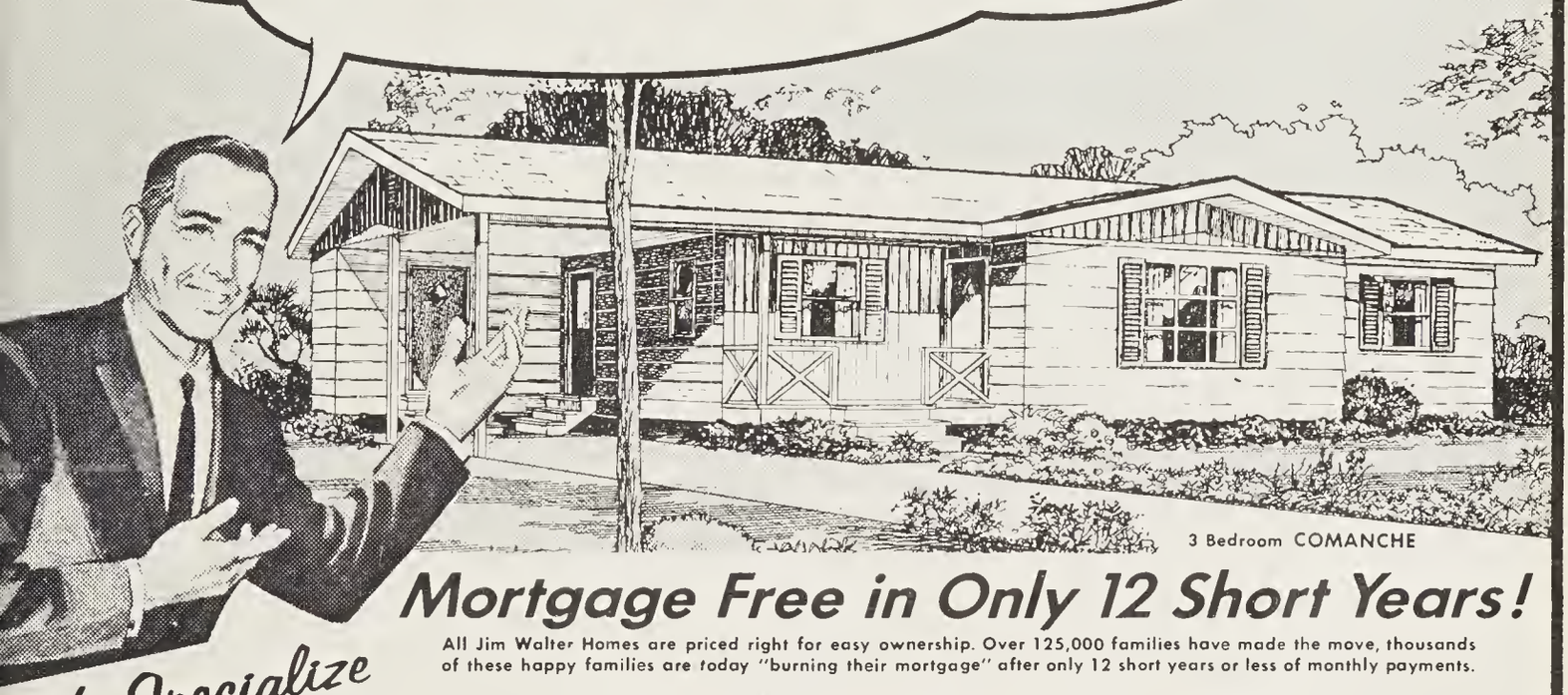
Adding a washrack in the corner filling station and building a dam in a major river basin are two different things. Unless the public (including editorial writers) recognizes this, we may wake up some day and discover that our rivers are filled with a hodgepodge of development, the benefits of which are flowing solely into the pockets of private corporations.

A Richmond newspaper publisher, whose writings on behalf of Duke have been widely quoted, sums up his argument by saying: "The Keowee River may be remote to most Americans . . . , but John Donne's famous warning can be paraphrased: Ask not for whom the Keowee flows; it flows for thee."

I wonder when he and others will realize that "thee" is the people and their elected government—*and not Duke Power Company?*



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TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members/by J. C. Brown Jr.

North Carolina Senators Support Bill

Rural electric systems in North Carolina and across the country are still hopeful that a bill which would exempt them from regulation by the Federal Power Commission will be passed by Congress this session.

The bill has already passed the Senate—where both Senator Sam Irvin and Senator B. Everett Jordan voted in favor of it—but has hit a snag in the House. There, a commerce subcomittee, reportedly by a 5-4 vote, tacked on a power company exemption feature. (Two North Carolina congressmen, James Broyhill and Horace Kornegay, are members of the subcommittee.)

The original bill was designed solely to make clear that rural electric cooperatives were exempt from FPC regulation. This was always thought to be the case, but the commission has recently sought to assert jurisdiction. Electric co-ops were formed after the FPC was set up, hence they don't have the specific exemptions granted municipalities and other consumer-owned power systems.

The House subcommittee bill, which awaits full committee approval, would not only free rural electric co-ops from FPC jurisdiction, but also weakens the commission's authority to regulate wholesale electricity rates of private power companies. It would—

—*end FPC jurisdiction over private power company sales to some 1,400 consumer-owned electric systems.*

—*result in the termination of some 20 wholesale rate cases now in progress.*

—*immediately exclude some 60 major private power companies from FPC jurisdiction.*

In addition, the bill would also eliminate FPC's existing rights to pass on interlocking directorates, mergers, security issues, financial operations and uniform accounting requirements.

'The End of Responsible Regulation'

FPC Chairman Joseph C. Swidler maintains that the power company exemptions would mean "the end of responsible regulation of the nation's electric utility systems."

Unless the full House committee—or the House itself—removes the power company feature in the bill, it is nearly certain to be opposed by the Johnson Administration and be unacceptable to the Senate. The Senate earlier fought off private power industry efforts to insert exemptions for their companies in the co-op bill.

★

The many friends of Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, will be pleased to learn that he is continuing to show improvement after suffering a heart attack in Washington on Sept. 23. Ellis is at George Washington University Hospital.



'NEW LOOK'

■ I was very impressed with your excellent September issue of THE CAROLINA FARMER. The "new look" of the magazine is great. I have heard several other nice comments about it around here.

Frank C. Strunk
Manager, TNT Program
NRECA
Washington, D. C.

TV OR NOT TV

■ Just a few months ago, I didn't know what an Erma Angevine was. Then I happened to read that famous TV column.

Well, you know, I was incensed. Imagine a genuine American woman writing such blasphemy against such a blueberry pie institution as advertising.

Why, doesn't she know every one of those commercials was dropped in the well to see if it would splash, followed down the road to see what it would eat, and finally ran up the flagpole to see who would salute. Well, who saluted was practically every woman capable of pushing a cart down tin can alley. Everytime a dove flies into Mrs. Malone's kitchen, thousands of homemakers fly down to the corner grocery, and come out clutching a plastic bottle in their dainty, rough, red hands.

The best defense against Madison Avenue is for every woman in America to get out in the back yard with a black pot and start making some good old lye-soap like Grandma did.

That is, if they can tear themselves away from the tube long enough.

Ralph Mills
N. C. State University
Raleigh, N. C.

SOAP AND TOOTHPASTE

■ I have just finished reading "The Front Porch" in the September issue of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and enjoyed it thoroughly. However, I believe that inviting comments may be rolling a snowball down hill—it may get too big to do anything about it.

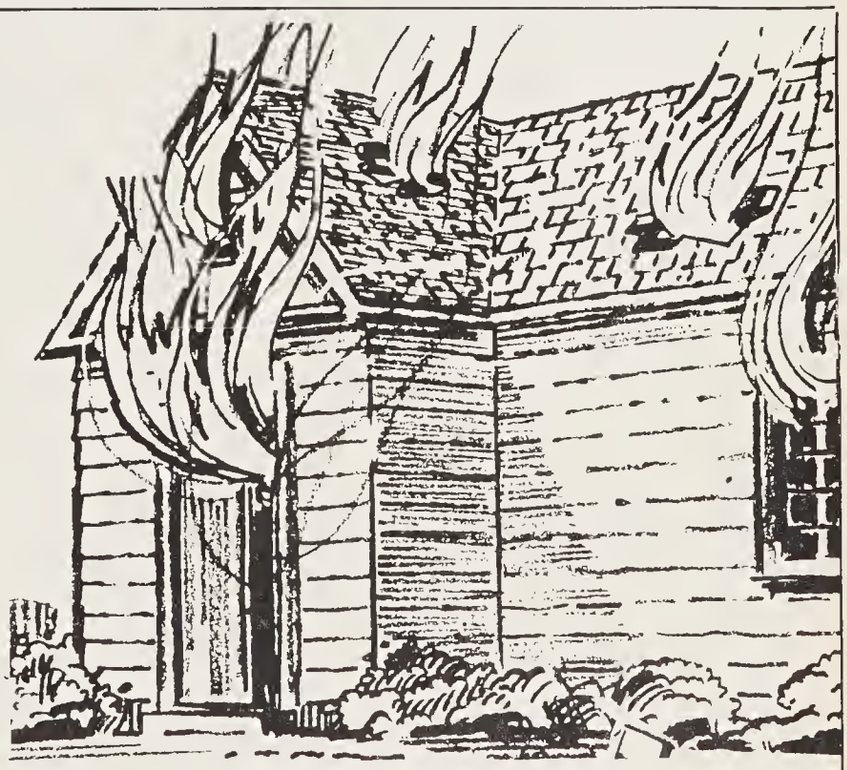
Soap commercials are only one part of this situation. I sit in front of my television set and watch toothpaste commercials with the fervent hope that some day when the background voice says to the father whose son has just rushed out to catch the school bus after breakfast, "oh oh oh, he didn't brush his teeth after breakfast," the father will forget that he is doing a commercial and answer "that is none of your business, get out of my house."

I honestly believe that television can be improved 100 percent if commercials can be made sensible again —and if Dizzy Dean would talk about the baseball game rather than glorifying his golfing, dove shooting and fishing friends in order to get more invitations from other people that he can talk about them next year.

(Continued on Page 17)

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Muddying the Savannah

Duke Power Company has asked for approval of projects which bypass plans for comprehensive development in the Savannah River Basin. Georgia and North Carolina co-ops continue to press for open hearings before the Federal Power Commission. A report by Dick Pence.

No matter who builds a hydroelectric dam—a private power company or the government—the people who use the electricity end up paying for it. This is one reason why our country has adopted a policy of comprehensive planning of river basin development.

Comprehensive planning determines the best development sites—in terms of cost and public benefits. On that basis priorities are given and the sites with the best benefits-to-cost ratios are developed first. Those with higher costs and fewer benefits are given a lower priority.

The Savannah River is a good example. The basin has been studied and restudied. As far back as 1944, Congress approved a development plan proposed by the Crops of Engineers. The first two projects have in this plan already been built by the federal government. Hartwell and Clark Hill dams are now supplying electricity in both Carolinas and Georgia. The next logical site for development—known as Trotters Shoals—lies between these two.

Trotters Shoals—called "the best site in the Southeast" by the Secretary of Interior—received the go-ahead from the Budget Bureau earlier this year. It previously had the backing of the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Health, Education and Welfare, and the Federal Power Commission and the Atomic Energy Commission. Twice—in 1962 and 1963—it was authorized by the Senate but failed in the House.

Now, however, Duke Power Company has come forward with a grandoise program of development on the upper Savannah that is turning the interests in the river away from Trotters Shoals.

Duke has applied to the Federal Power Commission for a 50-year license to build and operate two hydroelectric projects—known as the Keowee and Jocassee developments—on the upper Savannah at a cost of about $84.7 million.

The Keowee development will consist of two dams impounding the waters of the Little and Keowee rivers in Oconee and Pickens counties in South Carolina. The Jocassee development would be located on the Keowee River just below where the Whitewater and Toxaway rivers come together. The dam would back up water on those two rivers and the Horsepasture and Thompson rivers. The reservoir would extend into Transylvania County, N. C.

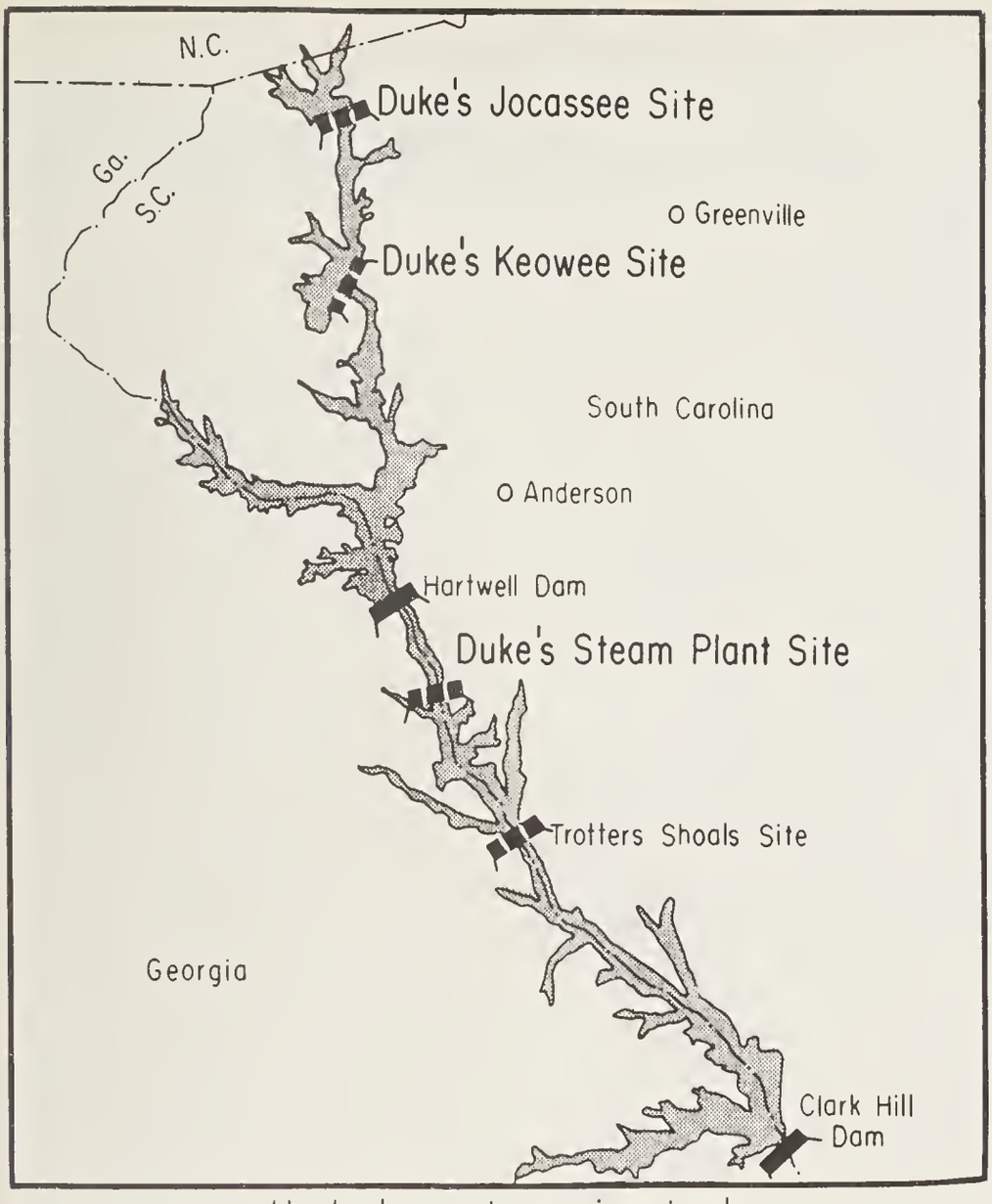
When Duke applied to the FPC it also embarked on a massive public relations program designed to sell the public on the idea that what is good for Duke is good for everybody. The project was ballyhooed far and wide as a $700 million development. The company claimed it would be paying enormous amounts of state, local and federal taxes. This enticement was large enough to turn a few heads away from probing to find out what long-range effects the development may have



always this bumpy over South Carolina?"

The Charlotte Observer, July 9, 1965

on Secretary Udall's intervention in the Duke case.



Here's where controversy is centered.

on existing and proposed projects on the Savannah.

Also forgotten is the fact that the Duke sites are far down on the priority list of projects in the comprehensive plan for Savannah development—an indication that the benefits-to-cost ratio is considerably lower than for sites such as Trotters Shoals.

A close examination of the company's FPC application shows that it would initially construct only the Keowee development at a cost of $26,740,000. It would lay the groundwork for the Jocassee dam about a year later. The Keowee project would be in service in May, 1971. Part of the Jocassee project would be ready to go in May, 1964; the remainder of the power from this project would be available in May, 1978.

So instead of a $700 million project, what is asked for by the company in the next 13 years is a development eventually costing about $84.7 million. All the company says in its application about the other millions of dollar in development is: "Ultimately, applicant (Duke) plans to construct related upstream hydroelectric developments, steam plants associated with the reservoirs, and pumped-storage plants." In a general way, the application outlines what might be done in the basin, then says: "Applicant is not herewith applying for a license covering these future developments."

However, $700 million sounds pretty good to some South Carolinians and Duke has been able to capitalize on its publicity.

Electric cooperatives in North and South Carolina and Georgia, anxious that Duke's proposals not upset projected plans for the Savannah River, intervened before the Federal Power Commission. The pressure on South Carolina cooperatives became so great that they later were forced to withdraw their intervention. North Carolina and Georgia co-ops are continuing their battle to make certain Duke's plans are compatible with other Savannah River developments. Continued opposition means open hearings where Duke's proposals—something the company seems anxious to avoid.

Another intervenor to the Duke application also has fallen by the wayside. Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall intervened in June, pointing out that an over-all development plan for the Savannah Basin has already been approved by Congress and that the sites Duke is seeking are a part of this plan. Udall said Trotters Shoals should be built first—as the most economical in the basin—then consideration should be given to the other sites.

But Udall, too, met tough political pressure and was forced to back down. He withdrew his petition late in July.

J. C. Brown Jr., executive manager of Tarheel Electric and a member of the Bi-State Power Committee, has outlined the position of the electric co-ops on Duke's application: "Duke's propaganda campaign notwithstanding, this is no private matter. It involves the private use of a public stream and the expenditure of up to $900 million; Duke's customers will be expected to pay the company at least a 6 percent rate of return on the investment.

"There are also serious questions about the effect the Duke plan would have on the future development of the Savannah. The cooperatives, some of which are customers of Duke's and potential beneficiaries of the orderly development of the Savannah, want an opportunity to question and cross-examine the company before the FPC."

Brown has added: "Duke's unusual resistance to public intervention and hearings made us even more suspicious, and confident that the public needs to make a thorough, expert examination, and we accept the obligation to employ the legal and engineering talent capable of presenting the public's case.

"It is a sizable undertaking, but the price of our indifference would be higher. . . . If Duke's plans can stand up to public scrutiny, the company should have nothing to fear." ■

Things're



Willis Batts (left) and Norwood Cavenaugh with two of the largest inhabitants of their bull frog farm.

PERHAPS Norwood Cavenaugh and Willis Batts are lucky. Maybe they just aren't superstitious. Anyway they own a herd of thousands of bull frogs and neither has a wart on either hand.

But strange things do happen to a frog farmer. Norwood and Willis will swear to that. They went into business in April with 30 frogs and seven ponds. Almost immediately they discovered that unusual problems may confront a frog farmer daily.

"It was Norwood's idea," says Willis. "We went to a frog-leg supper in Scotland and later decided that it might be a good business to get into. We both like frog legs."

So what is one of the most unique farming operations in southeastern North Carolina was launched on a four-acre tract of land near the small Northeast Community in Duplin County.

"After we got the ponds dug, we ordered the breeding stock from Louisiana—15 pairs to start with," Willis recalls. Already they had read all the material they could find in encyclopedias and other sources on frog habits.

One of the ponds was used for breeding, four for growing and another for surplus tadpole and breeding stock. The seventh has become an experimental pond. Water can be pumped from one of the quarter-acre ponds to another.

"We had heard that frogs pair off and never separate," Willis says. "We don't know for sure. But we picked up at least 35 layings from the first 15 pair."

Frog eggs are a jelly-like substance which float on top of the water in a two to five-foot circle. Each egg, according to research, hatches into 10,000 to 25,000 tadpoles within 48 hours. The female frog lays two or three times each summer. Two or three years pass before the tadpole becomes a full-grown frog measuring between 15 and 18 inches in length.

"We hope to sell some sometime next summer," Norwood says. "But we lost a lot of frogs before we learned how to fence this place." Many of the spring-legged creatures jumped the first fence the partners erected.

They solved the problem by enclosing the farm with a sheet of tin, part of which was placed four to six inches underground. Above the tin they placed tightly-meshed wire approximately two feet high.

"Since we put up the tin and wire fence, I don't think we've lost any frogs," Norwood notes. "They can't jump over it and there's no way for them to get under it."

A frog farm is perhaps the only kind of farm with a welcome mat to every kind of insect and worm. This represents the sole source of food for the crop.

"A frog won't eat anything unless he is completely sure that it's still alive," Willis notes. His chances of catching something are considerably enhanced by the sticky substance on his tongue.

The farm, served by Four County Electric Membership Corporation, is equipped with a string of lights designed to attract a host of bugs to the hungry frogs.

The insects attracted by the lights, however, are not the only frog food on the farm. Meal worms raised under sacks and scrap tin furnish the primary source. Each pond also has been stocked with thousands of minnows. Now Norwood and Willis are planning to station cricket boxes at key points near the ponds.

Both men note that frog legs are becoming a more popular delicacy each year. "My little girl says they

Jumping on the Frog Farm

By ALLEN PAUL

taste like a cross between fried chicken and scallops; and I think she's about right," Willis says.

Frogs sell for approximately 60 cents per pound live weight. A full-grown frog weighs between one and one and one-half pounds. Restaurants, however, are not the only outlet for frog legs. There is constant demand for them from biological supply houses.

"You are almost sure to sell them if they are dressed," Willis says. "But we'll probably sell ours live—we don't have any plans right now for trying to process them."

Norwood, an employe at the J. P. Stevens Co. in Wallace, and Willis, a farmer, are neighbors. They spend hours together sitting beside the ponds observing the habits of their herd.

The vigil they keep probably saved the lives of most of the tadpoles in this year's crop from a vampire water bug.

"The only frog disease that we know about is red leg (a malady which eventually steals the creature's mobility and leaves him a victim for starvation) and we haven't been bothered by that," Willis notes. "But we had this type of water bug that was killing tadpoles by the thousands. We didn't know what was killing them.

"I was sitting on the bank one day when I saw one of these bugs seize a tadpole on the back and kill him. We wouldn't have had any tadpoles left if we hadn't seen that happen."

The killer-bug was exterminated by spreading kerosene and motor oil over the pond surface. The bugs, who breathe through their abdomen, were strangled. But the solution did not interfere with the frogs' respiratory system.

Norwood and Willis already have devised a plan for catching the frogs when they are ready to sell. "We're going to pump the pond down to six or eight inches of water and then drag it with a seine net," Norwood says. "They'll come out."

Today Norwood and Willis operate a silent or croak-less frog farm. "We've heard that only the male bellows, and then only after he's two years old," Willis notes.

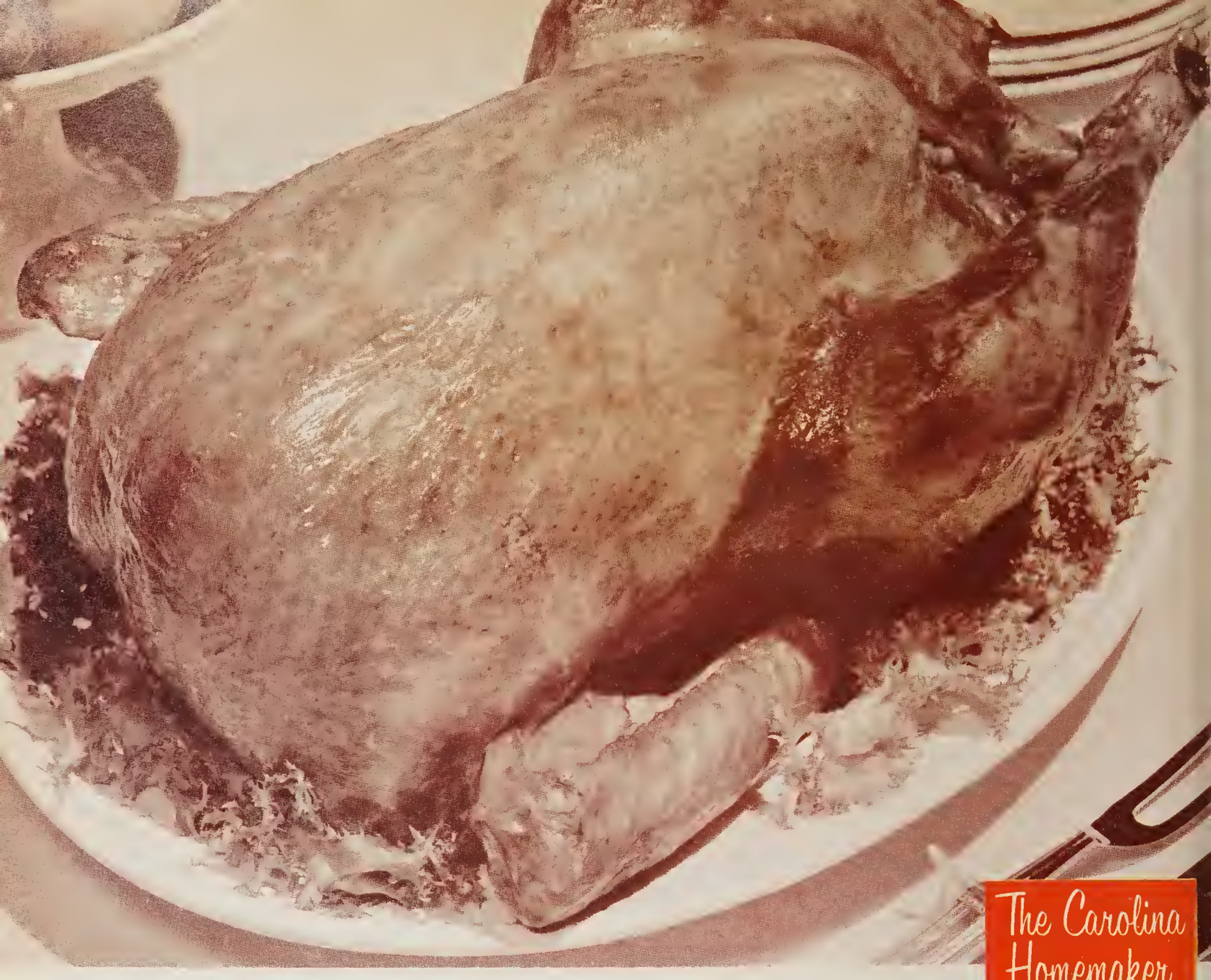
After all, musicians are temperamental. But frog farmers are more concerned with selling than singing.



The breeding pond, one of seven quarter-acre ponds, used in the operation.



These bull frogs measure 15½ inches in length and weigh approximately one and a half pounds.



The Carolina Homemaker

Turkey - The All-American Bird

TURKEY IS one of the only true, blue-blooded Americans. Long ago, in a wild state, turkeys ranged across much of North America from Arizona to the Atlantic seaboard and from Central America to the shores of the Great Lakes.

The turkey was an important source of food for the American Indian long before the white man arrived on these shores. The red man wore turkey feathers on his clothing and ornamental headdress. He tipped his arrows with sharp turkey spurs and fletched them with the stiff feathers of the turkey wing. Roast turkey was on his menu centuries before the Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria sailed into the Bahamas in 1492.

Historians say Columbus was the first white man to introduce turkeys into Europe. They say the Italian explorer took Central American wild turkeys back to Spain with him to prove he had landed on foreign soil. It was these birds, which Columbus mistook for peacocks, that gave the New World fowl its modern name.

Contrary to common belief, the name "turkey" has no connection with the country of Turkey. The name came from India. As the story goes; when turkeys first arrived in Spain, the New World was still thought to be connected with India. Columbus and his crew noted the beautiful plumage of the wild bird

After the Feast is Over . . .

The family is always ecstatic on Thanksgiving Day when it spies King Turkey, centering the holiday table, resplendent in cranberry and oyster. But what about the next day . . . and the day after that? The King loses his splendor, the family begins to complain, but the homemaker is still left with turkey meat in the refrigerator.

Maybe these new recipes will stop the family cynics the week after Thanksgiving:

Turkey Loaf

- 2 quarts cubed turkey
- 1/2 cup diced turkey giblets
- 2 cups diced celery
- 1/2 cup diced green pepper
- 3 tablespoons diced pimiento
- 6 tablespoons chopped onion
- 6 tablespoons turkey fat
- 4 quarts bread cubes
- 3 cups bread crumbs
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 1 teaspoon black pepper
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1½ quarts turkey broth
- 6 or 7 eggs

Dice turkey into 1-inch pieces. Chop giblets. Saute celery, green pepper, pimiento, and onion in fat. Combine turkey, giblets, sauted vegetables, bread crumbs, bread cubes, and seasonings. Beat eggs slightly. Add broth to eggs. Add to dry ingredients. Combine lightly; add more seasoning, if necessary. Pour into well-greased loaf pans. Place pans in shallow pan of warm water. Bake at 325°F. for 45 to 60 minutes or until done. Cut into slices. Serve with mushroom sauce. Makes approximately 24 servings.

Turkey Scallop

- 2 cups roast turkey, diced
- 2 cups cream of celery soup
- 1/4 cup diced green pepper
- 1/8 teaspoon nutmeg
- 3 cups 1/2-inch toasted bread cubes
- 1/4 cup crumbled Bleu cheese

Combine turkey, soup, green pepper, and nutmeg. Add salt if needed. Place all but 1 cup bread cubes in buttered 2-quart casserole. Add creamed turkey mixture. Sprinkle with cheese, then top with remaining bread cubes. Bake at 350°F. for 40 minutes or until sauce bubbles through topping. Makes 6 servings.

and the manner in which it strutted and immediately mistook it as a variety of Mexican "peacock." So in the Tamil language of India, it was called "toka" or "peacock." Then Jewish merchants in Spain, eager to deal in rarities, began selling turkey as a delicacy. They converted the Tamil name into Hebrew and called the fowl "tukki." The word has since been Anglicized into "turkey," as we know this majestic fowl today.

Aztec Indians were enjoying turkey meat when the Spanish Conquistadores marched across Mexico in the 16th Century. Captain Hernando Cortez, in his conquest of the New World, was among the first white men to acquire a taste for turkey meat . . . though, like Columbus, he mistook turkey for a variety of Aztec peacock.

About a century later, in the early 1600's, our Pilgrim forefathers in New England and English settlers in Virginia had also acquired a taste for turkey. History gives credit to the Pilgrims for the first Thanksgiving feast in 1621, but some authorities claim Virginians were celebrating Thanksgiving as early as 1607 in Jamestown.

No matter which early Americans celebrated the first Thanksgiving, authorities generally agree that turkey graced the tables at both harvest feasts, thus becoming a lasting symbol of American gratitude for the blessing of a plentiful harvest. And today, after three and one-half centuries, turkey still holds this high position as our traditional symbol of Thanksgiving.

Turkey also stands beside the bald eagle as America's second national bird. As a matter of fact, had Ben Franklin been granted his wish, the turkey and not the bald eagle would now appear on the Great seal of the United States. In a letter to a daughter shortly after the United States became a nation, the noted American statesman commented:

"I wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as a representative of our country; he is a bird of bad moral character; like those among men who live by sharping and robbing, he is generally poor and often lousy . . . the turkey is a much more respectable bird, and withal a true original native of America." ■

Complete Turkey Handbook

THE CAROLINA FARMER has available a "Homemaker's Turkey Handbook," which includes everything about the turkey from the egg to the casserole: Freezing tips, carving instructions, foil cooking, barbecuing, dozens of recipes. We will send you one for 15 cents (at cost price) if you will send the following information:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

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(Note: Please send money in coins; no stamps)

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Family FARE



By ERMA ANGEVINE

THE CONSUMER'S voice is largely unheard on Capitol Hill. The ordinary man or woman has no lobby. Trying hard to protect consumers, however, is Senator Philip Hart of Michigan, who is chairman of the Anti-trust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

Senator Hart authored the so-called "truth-in-packaging" bill, upsetting some industrial giants who fail to see why the consumer needs protection from deception in packages and labels. Industry spokesmen and consumers have filled thousands of pages with testimony on this bill. Senator Hart, after careful study of the stories told the Senate committees, mailed his Michigan constituents a list of ten ways to save money in the marketplace.

- When the old package or bottle takes a new shape or size, check the content statement—chances are you're now getting less for your money.
- Check the content statement again when you see such words as "new" or "improved." These adjectives may shield a drop in amount.
- Always check the bottom shelves. It's a psychologically established fact that products sell best at eye level. Sometimes, retailers take advantage of this to push a higher profit item on eye-level shelves.
- Don't assume the largest size in the same product line is the better buy. The only way to be sure is to figure the cost per ounce.
- Watch out for the well-displayed "special" at the end of the counter or in the checkout area. One grocer who couldn't sell a certain canned food at nine cents a can dumped them into a large basket at the end of the aisle and marked it: "Special, 10 cans for $1." He sold out in one day.
- Don't be influenced by compelling color or package design. What's important is the value of the contents. And beware of the large-looking box. It may actually contain less than its smaller appearing competitor. Check that content.
- Be careful of "cents-off" deals. In some cases they are money-savers. But often they are merely devices to get your attention or to cover up a price increase when the "sale" is over.
- Don't be misled by such qualifying adjectives as the "giant half quart." This is merely the old-fashioned pint by a different name.
- The phrase "less calories" may actually mean less product. Fluffing up the oleo or slicing the bread thinner might make it less fattening per bite but be careful that it doesn't cost more per ounce.
- Use a pocket calculator whenever possible. It's the only practical way to discover your best buy among competing products.

I've tried using these guidelines the past few months in buying weekly groceries. Believe me, it pays off.

Free Patterns



LOVABLE ALLIGATOR

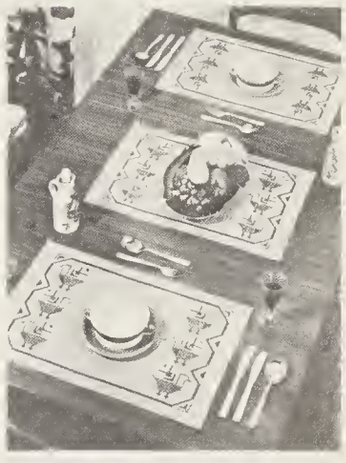
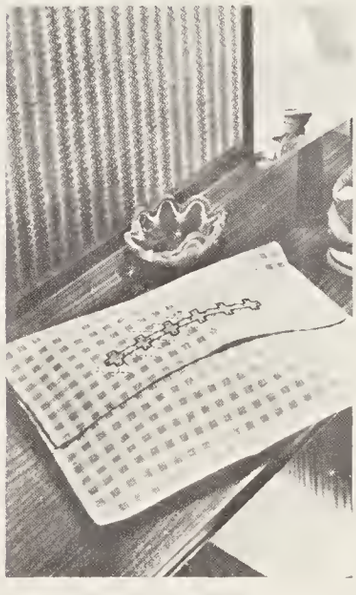


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Please send me without charge pattern leaflet indicated below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope.

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- ☐ Table Mats
- ☐ Nightie Holder
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My Name is

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The Name of My Electric Membership Corporation

This offering of patterns expires February 1, 1966

RECIPES WANTED

THE CAROLINA FARMER will pay $2 for each recipe used in its "Kitchen Corner" feature. Send your contribution to: The Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. 26702.

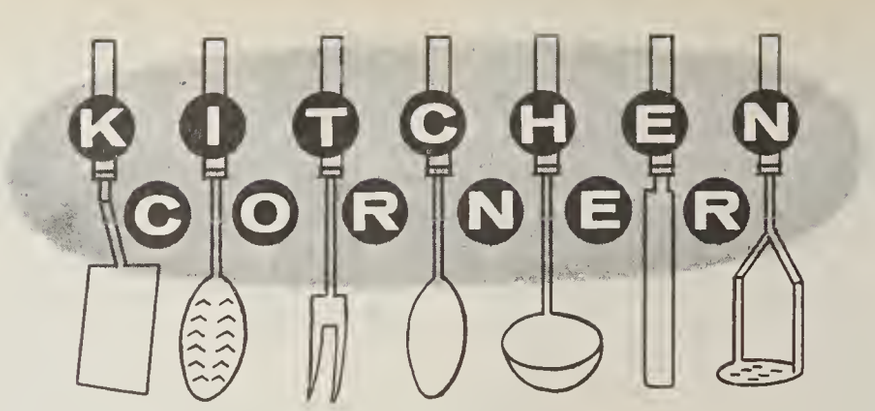
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Mail subscriptions	180,439	184,897
Total paid circulation	180,439	184,897
Free distribution (including samples) by mail, carrier or other means	1,191	1,026
Total distribution	181,630	185,923
Office use, left-over, unaccounted spoiled after printing	200	200
Total	181,830	186,123

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete (Signed) Richard A. Pence, editor



A Time for Thanksgiving

There is one day that is ours . . .
Thanksgiving Day . . . is the only
day that is purely American.

The Trimmed Lamp (1907)

Thanksgiving is, indeed, a purely American holiday. And purely American also is the majestic turkey that reigns over the festive Thanksgiving Day table. Though we can't claim it as *purely* American, gingerbread has also become traditionally associated with our blessing-counting time, and with the Christmas festivities that follow. For that reason, we have selected a tried-and-true gingerbread recipe for you to add to your holiday files.

Mrs. Vernie Bennett of Union Mills is our cook-of-the-month, and she tells us: "Over the years, one of our favorite recipes is the one I'm enclosing for gingerbread. Our two grandsons particularly enjoy it."

Mrs. Bennett has been cooking for her farmer-husband and four children for almost 33 years. Of her children, she says that the three older boys are away from home most of the time now, and that a teen-age daughter is in junior high school.

Active in Baptist activities, Mrs. Bennett has been a participant in her church's Sunday School, Training Union, and WMU programs. In addition to all her home, community, and church activities, she finds time to write and is the author of three poems.

The Bennetts are members of Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation, headquartered at Rutherfordton.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Vernie Bennett
Rt. 2, Union Mills, N. C.

GINGERBREAD

One cup sour milk
One cup molasses
Two teaspoons ginger
Two tablespoons melted butter
One and 3/4 teaspoons soda
Two and 1/4 cups flour
One teaspoon salt

Mix salt with sour milk and add to molasses. Sift together flour, ginger and salt. Combine two mixtures. Add butter. Pour into greased pan and bake at 350° until done.

MAIL BOX

(Continued from Page 7)

I will join you in any crusade against these commercials as Dean has cured me from drinking beer and there is nothing left to do during commercials but look and listen.

J. Buxton Weaver
Attorney at Law
Rich Square, N. C.

TIME OUT FOR THANKS

■ When everybody is quite busy with personal problems, matters of great importance to our people and our future are often relegated to the side lines, or the waste basket.

All over our country today are evidences of such past lazy thinking, or lack of thinking.

May I commend you for your foresighted and courageous efforts to bring out into the open for public discussion and action two matters of great importance to the future of our area, viz:

1. An active and a comprehensive program for the development and protection of all our water resources, with encouragement for Federal financial and technical assistance whenever it can be helpful and useful.

2. Constant public attention to, and discussion of, any narrow-minded and selfish attitudes and actions taken by our "public servants," the electric utility companies, in this area of public water resources.

Future generations of North Carolinians will be grateful for what successes are achieved by your efforts.

Lawrence G. Pfefferkorn
Chairman of the Board
Winston-Salem Bond & Mtg. Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

ANOTHER CLINIC

■ Your September issue of "Carolina Farmer" is very interesting—the cover is timely and most colorful. The cover is certainly an "eye-catcher" for our farmers and others that receive most of their income from tobacco. Practically all our merchants, etc., are very interested in the sale of tobacco.

This issue contains an article, "Clinic in a Cornfield" by Allen Paul, that is very interesting to our vicinity. Newport has done the same as Farmington, that is, sold noninterest shares in the cooperation and accepted gifts and sponsored various-money raising events to raise about $33,000 to make the Newport Medical Center possible. It is a very nice and conveniently arranged building—a two doctor size, however, we only have one doctor at present and only the doctor's wife to aid him.

The Farmington Medical Center is certainly well staffed. We have a drug store, therefore, we do not need a pharmacist. But we do need another doctor, at least two nurses and perhaps a receptionist.

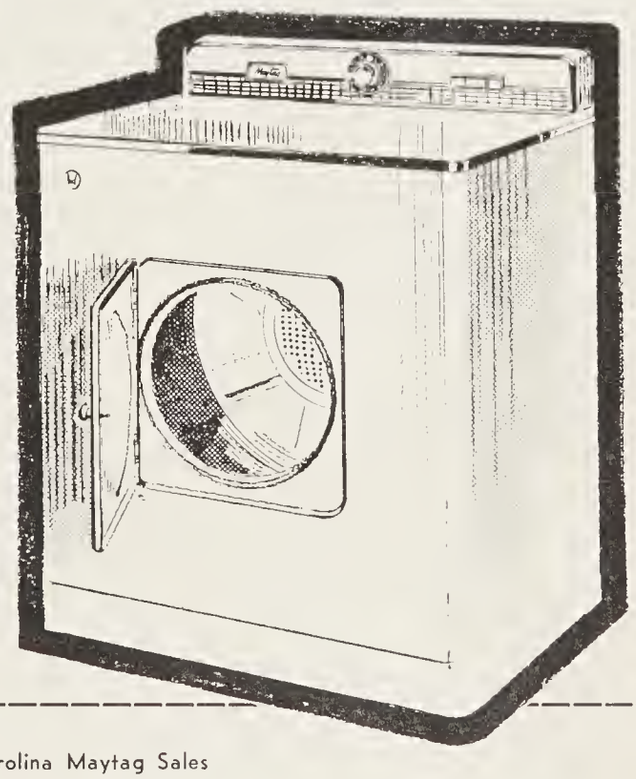
I am writing to ask that you PLEASE send me 15 complimentary copies of this September issue that I may issue to our doctor, board of trustees, and several others that are definitely interested in more efficiency in our Medical Center.

Charles S. Long
Box 37
Newport, N. C.

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Nobody Votes in My Town

By 87776

It is election day. Much is at stake in my state. But most of my town's 4,700 inhabitants are chronic misfits who couldn't care less. Still, they are quick to argue politics. And, because time seems longer, tempers are shorter in my town. Therefore, such arguments are more apt to end in mayhem where I live. The name of my town is Southern Michigan Prison.

Soon as breakfast is served, a [illegible] murderer and a middle-aged burglar come close to blows in a [illegible] on the abilities of Governor Romney. An alert guard breaks it [illegible] time.

The burglar is serving his fifth [illegible] my town. I know him well. So, after he cools off, I needle him a bit, saying, "I take it you voted for Romney."

"You kiddin'?" he said. "I never voted in my life. I got sense enough to know no matter who's elected, the best John Q. Public's gonna get is the worst of it. The hell with votin'!"

That's seditious philosophy, isn't it? "The hell with votin'!" means down with democracy, your country, your government and, consequently, every home (where government really begins) in the land.

Yet, I've voiced such sedition myself. It came out something like this: "Couldn't make it to the polls. I had other things to do on election day." The reflection lures me into deep concern and holds me down with this hard and heavy fact: I am stripped of my voting rights for many elections to come. What I feel leaves no room for self-esteem.

I begin to wonder how my fellow inmates feel about not being allowed to vote. Later, I interview nearly 300 of them. Almost ninety percent merely shrug or otherwise indicate lack of concern. Eighty individuals admit that they'd never voted! (Could the deeds that landed us here be germane to such disregard for democracy?) Consider three responses to the question: "Did you vote regularly when you were free?"

Gambling syndicate underling (age 33, serving 5-10 years): "The organization always saw to it that

Read why nobody votes in Peter Simer's town. Then the the next time you don't vote in an election, think about what this man says about voting rights. Are you knowingly giving up your precious heritage?

I voted; even told me who to vote for."

Alcoholic (doing 1-2 for nonsupport): "They'd let us off work in time to make it to the polls, all right. But I'd stop at a buddy's house to talk the election over. There'd be a bottle or two around. And somehow, before I considered all the issues and candidates and decided who'd get my vote, it was either too late or I was too loaded to care any more."

Vote fraud fall-guy (age 72, serving 1½-2 years): "Election days was gravy days for me. I always voted. Got five bucks a ballot. Sometimes, I made fifty-five, sixty dollars."

As for me—well, it's occasionally difficult to face the mirror of patriotism and like what you see. Instead of voting, I've often gone hunting or fishing; attended to selfish matters of assorted kinds. Indeed, I've leaped on every lame excuse in the American voters' book. But the future will offer opportunities to prove my determination never again to skip a chance to vote.

In the meantime, what about you?

Like many other sheer blessings in America's full-fashioned freedom, the privilege of voting is never completely appreciated until it is lost. I know. So I don't agree with the immigrant who said, "Americans don't adequately appreciate their system of government because they don't understand what it ain't."

However, our Star Spangled Banner waves best when every thread is intact. Similarly, the government it represents needs every vote.

But nobody votes in my town. Nobody may.

What could be worse, patriotically?

Only your town, where every adult may vote . . . and you don't. ■

About the Author . . .

87776 is Pete Simer, who says he is serving a 12-to-14-year term for fraudulent checks. "Fortunately," writes Pete, "modern prisons offer self-betterment programs. I decided to try free-lance writing. Now (three years later) I feel like I've done pretty well—a full length article of mine was published in *Sports Illustrated* this year; another appeared in the *Kiwanis Magazine*.

" 'Nobody Votes in My Town' was inspired by the editor of an employee magazine. He reminded me that every year stacks of copy are written about voter apathy but that so much of it lacks punch. He suggested that a story might shock people into realizing what a privilege it is to vote."

The story is a success. Pete reported to another magazine early this year that "Nobody" had sold 256 times and netted him $7,471.70. "It's a big, wide, wonderful America where even a convict can count many blessings. I love every square mile of it," says 87776.



What Teenagers Want Most From Their Parents

"I don't think parents should have too much control over their teen-ager's earnings. His parents should, however, encourage him to spend wisely and save a little. I think a teen-ager who is old enough to work should be mature enough to work out a suitable budget."

Steve Huskey
Rt. 7, Box 621
Lenoir

Steve is 13 years old and in the eighth grade at Davenport Junior High School. His hobbies are swimming and reading. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Huskey, are members of the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation.

☆

"Parents should respect their teen-agers choice of spending his own earnings unless he shows himself incapable of making wise decisions. Usually, however, a person will not waste something he has to work for."

Clark Allen
Rt. 1, Box 182
Clarkton

Clark is 17 years old and a senior at Elizabethtown High School. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Allen, are members of the Four County Electric Membership Corporation.

"The parents should have enough control over the spending of their teen-ager's earnings to make sure that they learn the value of money and how to use it wisely."

Vivian Johnson
Rt. 2
Maxton

Vivian is 17 years old and a senior at R. B. Dean High School. Her chief interests are sewing, listening to music and dancing. Her uncle, Mr. Ivory Johnson, is a member of the Lumbee River Electric Membership Corporation.

☆

"It is the parents' responsibility to guide their children in the best way about the spending of their earnings. They should remind their children of the responsibility they hold when they spend the money and they should remind them that money is for a purpose and it is not just to be wasted."

Sandra Tomberlin
Rt. 2
Monroe

Sandra is 16 years old and a junior at Piedmont High School. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Tomberlin, are members of the Union Electric Membership Corporation.

"I think that it is according to the family's financial situation. If the family is in a poor financial condition, the teen-ager should, of course, help buy the necessary items such as his clothes, school supplies, etc. It is wise for the parents to keep check on their teen-ager to see that the money is not spent merely for foolishness alone."

Beckey Benfield
405 Fairview Dr.
Lexington

Beckey is a junior at Lexington Senior High School. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Benfield, are members of the Davidson Electric Membership Corporation.

☆

"No direct control. I feel parents can give advice if they feel their teen-ager needs it, but let the final decision rest with the teen-ager himself."

Jo Pipkin
Rt. 1
Godwin

Jo is 15 years old and a sophomore at Central High School. Her chief interests are reading, basketball and football. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Osbert Pipkin, are members of the South River Electric Membership Corporation.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., at once. Send a photo, too, if you have one, (we can't return it) and a few facts about yourself. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide Teen answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Get yours down and send it to us right away.

NEXT QUESTION

"Do most girls prefer a boy with a nice neat haircut or the shaggy Beatle look?"

This question was submitted by Mary Lois Phillips, Rt. 1, Bear Creek, who is in the eighth grade at Bonlee Elementary School. Her favorite hobbies are drawing, reading and corresponding with pen pals. Her mother, Mrs. Lois Phillips, is a member of the Randolph Electric Membership Corporation.

AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*



Getting in Hot Water

Sometimes people live with a problem so long they accept it as inevitable and make no move to correct it—even though the remedy is easy.

Getting along without enough hot water is one example. Family members adjust to the fact that they can't take a bath right before mother plans to do her washing. Mother makes it a practice to forego the use of her dishwasher on evenings when someone wants to take an early bath. And so on.

Yet the remedy is simple. Get a larger water heater. Many families have a 30-gallon heater when they really need a 40- or 50-gallon one.

Your plumbing contractor or the power use man at your electric co-op can determine what size heater you need—based on the number of adults, children and infants in the family and what types of water-using equipment you have

He'll also ask you about your plans for buying more water-using equipment, and he'll take that into consideration—so that you won't outgrow your new heater too quickly. There are several grades of water heaters. The best is the fast-recovery type.

Remember, in many types of equipment, obsolescence is determined by the working condition of the item. In the case of the water heater, the criteria is its capacity to give you all the hot water you need. If it's too small for your needs, it's obsolete even if it's otherwise in top working condition.

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READ THIS before buying baby chicks: Rocks, Reds, Cornish $3.89 — 100. Large White Rocks $5.45. Other breeds $1.45 to $5.45. Pullets $9.99. Customers choice of breeds shown in terrific free catalog. Shipment from hatchery your section. Atlas Chicks, Home Office, 2651 Chouteau, St. Louis 3, Mo.

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Some Sub

When one of the two first-grade teachers at the posh suburb's new school left on her two-week honeymoon, the other volunteered to teach both classes in her absence. A few weeks later, at a housewarming party given by the newlyweds, the guests were somewhat taken aback as the groom introduced them to his wife's teaching colleague:

"And this, ladies and gentlemen," announced the grateful husband, "is the lovely lady who substituted for my wife during our honeymoon."

●

Preacher's Profit

On his way out of church a young man stopped at the door for a few words with the minister. "Would it be right," he asked, "for a person to profit from the mistakes of another?"

"Absolutely not!" replied the pastor.

"In that case," said the young man, "I wonder if you'd consider returning the 10 dollars I paid you when you married my wife and me last August."

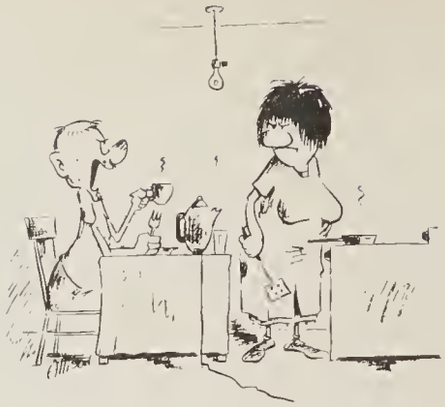
●

Wrong Site

A couple was parked in lovers' lane, but the girl refused to kiss the boy until he drove to another spot a mile or so away.

Puzzled, the lad asked: "What was that all about?"

Shyly she replied: "It's just that I don't believe in love at first site."



"Every morning my mama got up before dawn, milked the cow, gathered the eggs, chopped wood and pumped three buckets of water—and SHE prettied up for breakfast!"

HaLE!

Good Greeting

Mark Twain arrived in a small town where he was scheduled to make a talk. Noticing that his lecture was poorly billed, he stepped into a store and said: "Good evening, friend. Any entertainment here tonight to help a stranger while away his evening?"

The storekeeper straightened up, wiped his hands, and said: "I expect there's going to be a lecture. I've been selling eggs all day."

The Cure Kills

An old doctor in a small up-state New York town finally took a vacation. He assigned his youngest son, not long out of medical school, to look after his practice. When the father returned, he asked his son if anything unusual had happened in his absence.

"I cured that indigestion Mrs. Framston had been suffering from for 50 years," the son proudly announced.

"You idiot," his father stormed. "That indigestion put you through prep school, college and medical school."

●

Good Driver

A young teenager was going on her first date with a new boy friend. As always, the father was nervous. "Are you sure this fellow is a good driver?" he asked.

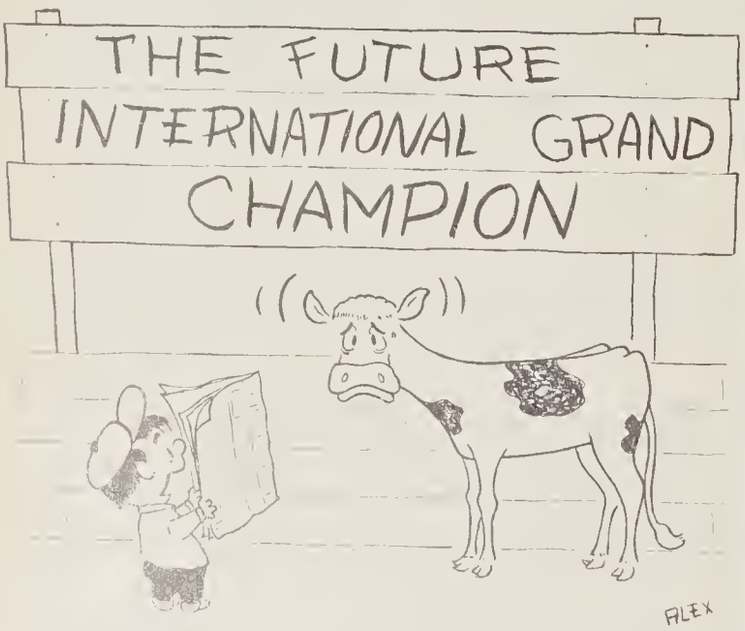
"Oh, yes," the girl replied. "He has to be. One more arrest and he'll lose his license."

●

Some Teacher

A church janitor hurried into the minister's study, tongue in cheek: "Sakes alive! Reverend, did you hear that Mr. Whoozit absconded with $20,000 and left town in a Corvette with his blonde secretary?"

"Mercy!" the preacher gasped. "Who'll teach his Sunday School class tomorrow?"



"WOW! Here's some incentive for you . . . a big hotel bought the last champion for steaks, and paid seven bucks a pound!"



"I'm glad baseball season is finally over!"

win your Christmas shopping money during Modern Homes'

CHRISTMAS CASH SWEEPSTAKES

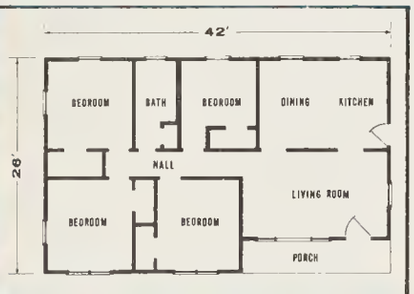


All you do is Match the Plan with the House and send in your CHRISTMAS CASH SWEEPSTAKES entry coupon. If your answers are right and your name is drawn you can win $500 CASH or one of three other cash prizes.

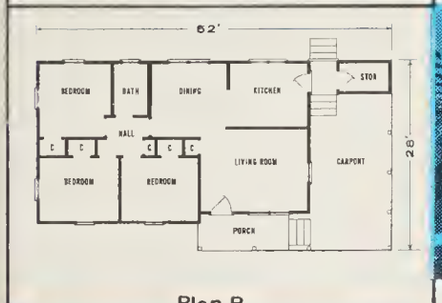
WHICH HOUSE GOES WITH WHICH PLAN?



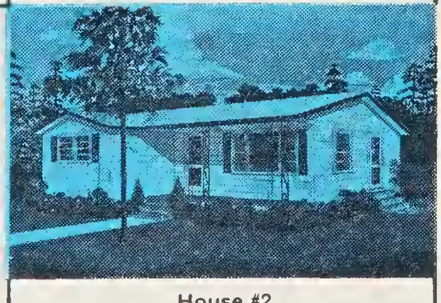
House #1



Plan A



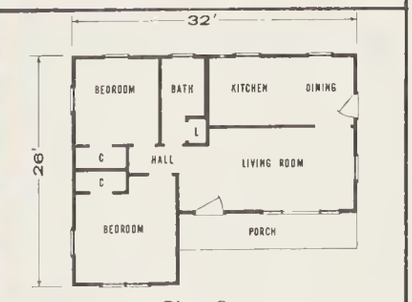
Plan B



House #2



House #3



Plan C

It's fun and it's easy to win.

Here's how: Take a good look at each of these Modern Homes models, then tell us which model matches which plan. For example, does Plan B go with House #1, #2, or #3? Match all three and use the entry coupon below. You can win all the Christmas shopping money you need.

1st Prize: $500 CASH
2nd Prize: $250 CASH
3rd Prize: $150 CASH
4th Prize: $100 CASH

Nothing to buy. No obligation of any kind. All you do is match the house with the plan and send your answers on the coupon to us by midnight November 30, 1965. Winners will be drawn and notified by December 5, 1965. Contest is void in states where prohibited by law.

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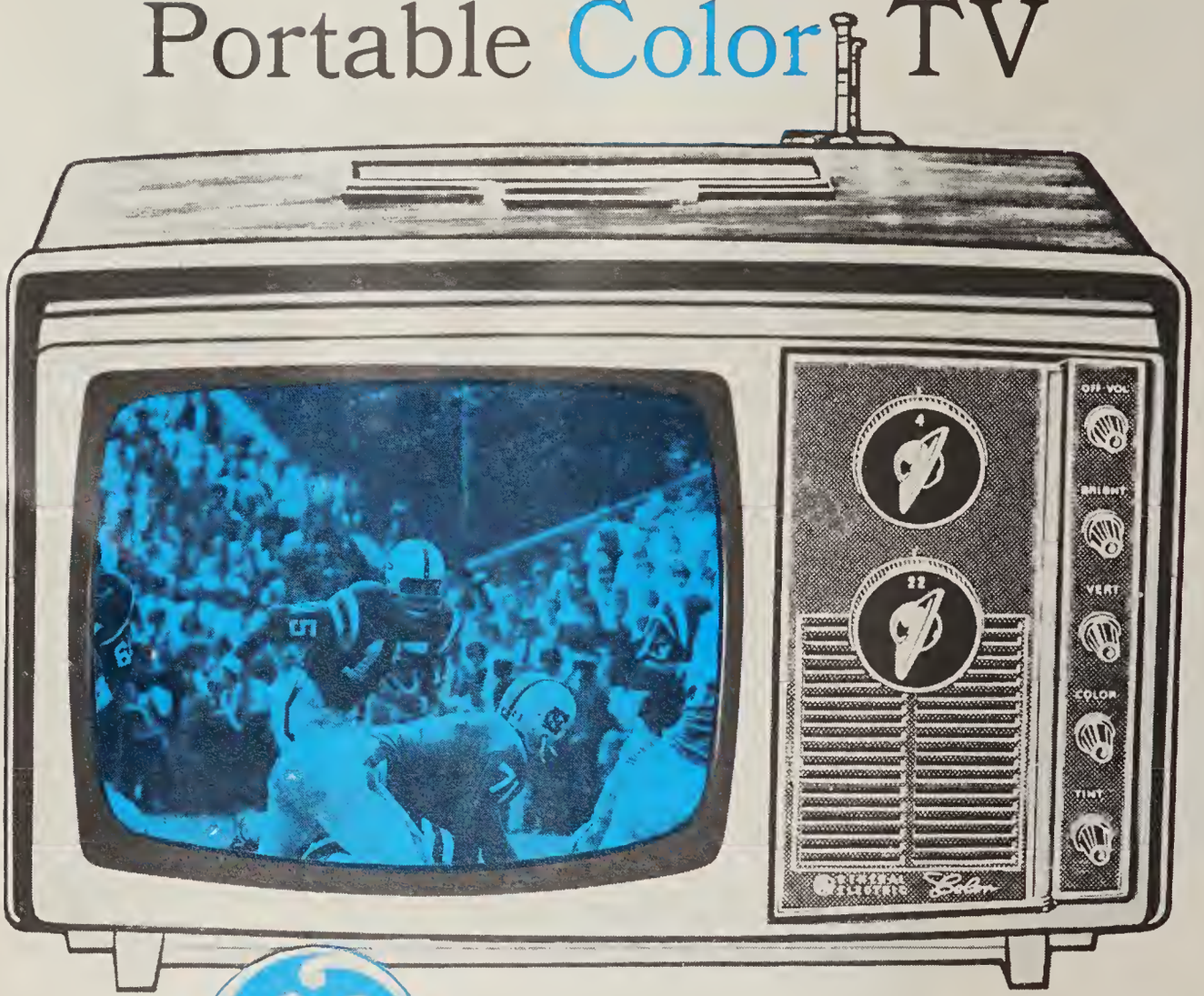
WILSON, N. C.
P. O. Box 641, Hwy. 301, South
Phone (area 919) 237-0541

CHRISTMAS CASH SWEEPSTAKES

House #1 goes with Plan_____
House #2 goes with Plan_____
House #3 goes with Plan_____
Your name_____
Address_____
City_____ State_____
☐ I own a site suitable for a home.
☐ I do not own a site suitable for a home.
☐ I am over 21.
Mail this entry to:
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MH

General Electric announces Portable Color TV



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Starting now, color television is for everybody.

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And it's not too expensive. Porta-Color costs just $249.95 with no extras tacked on. It even comes with a free 90-day warranty.**

So starting now, there's nothing in the world between you and a color television set.

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